

[Petition to quiet title, etc.]  
Now at this day comes the plaintiff, by his  
attorney, and files his petition, duly verified  
by affidavit, setting forth, among other things,  
that the defendants are non-residents of the  
State of Missouri and that the ordinary pro-  
cess of law cannot be served upon them. It  
is, therefore, ordered by the undersigned,  
Clerk of the Circuit Court of Iron County,  
State of Missouri, in vacation, that publica-  
tion be made notifying said defendants that an  
action has been commenced against them in  
the Circuit Court of said County, State  
aforesaid, the object and general nature of  
which is to obtain a decree of said Court de-  
claring the title to the following described  
real estate to be vested in plaintiff, under  
and by virtue of the statute to perfect title in such  
case made and provided by section 653, page  
262, Vol. 1, Revised Statutes of 1899, to wit:

So much of lots 2 and 3 of the northwest  
quarter of section 4 in township 33, north,  
range 4 east, as is contained in the following  
description, to wit: beginning at a point on  
the line between section 4 and section 5 of  
same township and range where said line in-  
tersects the southern line of the Fredericktown  
and Arcadia road and running south on said  
line dividing said sections to a point  
17.22 chains; thence east to a point on the  
line dividing said lots into east and west  
halves, distant 17.01 chains south of the said  
southern line of the Fredericktown and Ar-  
cadia road; thence north on said line divid-  
ing said lots into east and west halves to a  
point where said line intersects the said  
southern line of the Fredericktown and Ar-  
cadia road; thence westwardly along said  
southern line of the Fredericktown and Ar-  
cadia road to the point of beginning—con-  
taining 33 acres, more or less;

And to declare null and void an unsatis-  
fied mortgage covering said real estate, bear-  
ing date September 14th, 1896, recorded in  
Transcribed Record from Madison County  
at page 25. And unless they be and appear  
at the next term of said Court, to be holden  
at the courthouse in the City of Ironton,  
within and for said County, State aforesaid,  
on the fourth Monday in April next, 1901, and  
on or before the third day thereof, (if the  
term shall so long continue; and if not, then  
before the end of the term), and plead to  
said plaintiff's petition, the same will be  
taken against them as confessed.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be  
published according to law in some weekly  
newspaper published in said County of Iron,  
State of Missouri.

ARTHUR HUFF, Clerk.  
A true copy from the record:  
Witness, my hand and official seal, this  
26th of January, A. D. 1901.  
[SEAL] ARTHUR HUFF, Clerk.  
Circuit Court, Iron County, Mo.  
Wm. R. Edgar, Attorney for Plaintiff.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.  
In the circuit court of Iron county, Mo., in  
vacation, January 26, 1901.  
Clarence N. Jones, Plaintiff,

vs.  
Eliza E. Pease, nee Eliza E. Van Doren,  
and Claudius A. Pease, her husband, and  
all unknown interested parties, defendants.

[Petition to quiet title, etc.]  
Now at this day comes the plaintiff, by his  
attorney, and files his petition, duly verified  
by affidavit, setting forth, among other things,  
that the defendants are non-residents of the  
State of Missouri and that the ordinary pro-  
cess of law cannot be served upon them. It  
is, therefore, ordered by the undersigned,  
Clerk of the Circuit Court of Iron County,  
State of Missouri, in vacation, that publica-  
tion be made notifying said defendants that an  
action has been commenced against them in  
the Circuit Court of said County, State  
aforesaid, the object and general nature of  
which is to obtain a decree of said Court de-  
claring the title to the following described  
real estate to be vested in plaintiff, under  
and by virtue of the statute to perfect title in such  
case made and provided by section 653,  
page 262, Vol. 1, Revised Statutes of 1899,  
to wit:

All that part of the west half of lots 3 and  
4 of the northwest quarter of section 4 in  
township 33, north, range 4 east, which is  
included in the following survey: beginning  
on the east side of the Ironton and Freder-  
icktown road; running thence east with the  
south line of the grave yard fence 4.73 chains  
to the southeast corner of said grave yard;  
thence north with the line of said division fence  
11.50 chains to a rock corner; thence east  
with the line of a division fence 10.67 chains  
to a corner and intersection of a division  
fence; thence south with the line of said  
division fence 22.50 chains to the north line of  
the Fredericktown road; thence north 89 de-  
grees west with the north line of said road  
to the east side of the Ironton and Freder-  
icktown road; thence north 29 degrees west  
with east side of said road 10.45 chains; to  
place of beginning—containing in lot 4 about  
8.55 acres, and in lot 3 about 18.58 acres—  
in the aggregate 27.13 acres, more or less.

And to declare null and void an unsatis-  
fied mortgage covering said real estate, bear-  
ing date September 14th, 1896, recorded in  
Transcribed Record from Madison County  
at page 25. And unless they be and appear  
at the next term of said Court, to be holden  
at the courthouse in the City of Ironton, with-  
in and for said County, State aforesaid, on  
the fourth Monday in April next, 1901, and  
on or before the third day thereof, (if the  
term shall so long continue; and if not, then  
before the end of the term), and plead to  
said plaintiff's petition, the same will be  
taken against them as confessed.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be  
published according to law in some weekly  
newspaper published in said County of Iron,  
State of Missouri.

ARTHUR HUFF, Clerk.  
A true copy from the record:  
Witness, my hand and official seal, this  
26th of January, A. D. 1901.  
[SEAL] ARTHUR HUFF, Clerk.  
Circuit Court, Iron County, Mo.  
Wm. R. Edgar, Attorney for Plaintiff.

W. A. SCHULZE,  
IRONTON, MO.

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# Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

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VOLUME XXXIV

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1901.

NUMBER 35

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Allow no one to deceive you in this.  
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goric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It  
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graphic news from all the world every Tuesday and Friday. Reports of cur-  
rent events are carried forward from section to section, and the COMPLETE  
NEWS OF THE WORLD, in full telegrams, is contained in the two sections.  
AS A HOME JOURNAL, it has no equal. Its departments devoted to "The  
Farm, Garden and Dairy," "The Family Circle" and "The Home" are each  
of the highest and most helpful character. Its market reports are correct  
and complete in every detail. An interesting story is continued from issue  
to issue, and it has many other features which combine to furnish help,  
amusement and instruction for people in all conditions and circumstances of  
life.

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the world, and it ought to be at every fireside during the coming year. Send  
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IRONTON, MO.

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W. H. WHITWORTH, LOUIS MILLER, MANN RINGO  
E. D. AKE.

### From The State Capital.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 18, 1901.

A big delegation of the legislators  
went to Columbia on a junketing tour  
Saturday. This invitation was ex-  
tended by the citizens of the Athens of  
Missouri in order to allow an examina-  
tion of the State University and in-  
cidental to attempt to influence the  
visitors to give a large appropriation  
for the University.

The Hall medical examination bill  
came up in the House for engrossment  
Saturday and created a great interest.  
The lobby and galleries were filled  
with spectators. Sixteen amendments  
were offered to the bill, but they were  
as promptly voted down. The Chris-  
tian Science people led the fight against  
the bill and claim that they will carry  
the fight into the Senate. The debate  
was of great interest and warmth. Mc-  
Lane of Jackson county was the cham-  
pion against the bill, while the author  
of the bill led the fight for it.

Bills have been introduced in both  
branches restoring the election law of  
1895.

Senator Thomas' county supervision  
bill has passed the Senate. It provides  
that in counties so desiring the county  
school commissioner shall devote his  
entire time to the duties of his office,  
the salary to be paid out of the county  
revenue fund, not to exceed \$10 for  
each school district. The county court  
will have charge of the matter. A  
compulsory school law may be enacted.

The Senate settled the ground hog  
dispute last week by fixing on the 14th  
as Ground Hog Day. Senator Tandy  
was appointed Supervisor of Ground  
Hogs for the State. It was made a  
felony for any member of the House to  
go to bed in a sleeping car with his  
clothes on. These were among the  
amusing incidents last week. J. H.

Children who are troubled with  
Worms are pale in the face, fretful by  
spells, restless in sleep, have blue rings  
around their eyes, bad dreams, variable  
appetite, and pick the nose. WHITE'S  
CREAM VERMIFUGE will kill and ex-  
pel these parasites. Price 25 cents.  
For sale by G. W. Marshall.

### Commercialism Versus Human Rights.

"God forbid," writes ex-President  
Harrison in the *North American Re-  
viewer*, "that the day should ever come  
when, in the American mind, the  
thought of man as a 'consumer' shall  
submerge the old American thought of  
man as a creature of God, endowed  
with 'unalienable rights.'"

But why does Mr. Harrison raise  
this note of warning? Simply because  
at the present moment it is sought to  
make the greed of gain rather than the  
love of liberty the ruling spirit in  
American social, civic, and national  
life.

The truth is that, as a people, we  
stand at the parting of the ways, if in-  
deed we are not already well on the  
road to imperial, military despotism,  
under the guiding spirit of commercial-  
ism.

Because of the sympathy of Ameri-  
cans for an oppressed people the Gov-  
ernment of the United States under-  
took a war to free Cuba. So far at  
least as the masses were concerned,  
this uprising in behalf of the Cubans  
was a spontaneous outburst of genuine  
sympathy.

But still other forces were to be  
reckoned with. Ambition and Greed  
both saw an opportunity. The young  
Colossus of the West, aroused from a  
peaceful slumber of a third of a cen-  
tury, began to realize his strength.  
Ambition whispered: "Your prowess  
entitles you to be reckoned among the  
great world powers. Assert your  
rights; assume your place among the  
nations, and receive the homage due  
you from all mankind."

Greed also spoke, demanding a share  
in the trade of the world. The wealth  
of the Orient seemed about to be dis-  
tributed through the channels of com-  
merce, and American capital and  
American labor (?) must have their  
share.

By the treaty of Paris, Porto Rico  
and the Philippine Islands had become  
the property of the United States. In  
his message to Congress the President  
declared it "our plain duty" to give  
Porto Rico free trade with the main-  
land. This was not only plain duty  
from an ethical standpoint, but it was  
equally so from the standpoint of the  
Constitution, which declares that "all  
duties, imposts, and excises shall be  
uniform throughout the United States."

But Greed speaks again in the form  
of commercialism, saying: "If we give  
free trade to the 953,243 people of  
Porto Rico as a matter of 'plain duty'  
we shall be compelled to do the same  
for the 10,000,000 people of the Philip-  
pine Islands. And as the treaty of  
Paris binds us to admit Spanish goods  
to those islands for a term of ten years  
upon the same terms as our own, our

whole protective system will be broken  
down and our trade ruined."

And thus far the commercial argu-  
ment has prevailed. What answer the  
Supreme Court will return to the ques-  
tion as submitted to that tribunal re-  
mains to be seen, but the legislative  
and executive departments of the Gov-  
ernment have both abandoned the path  
of "plain duty" to go in the way of  
commercialism.

These are, in brief the facts that  
moved ex-President Harrison to break  
with the traditions of the past, to over-  
come his natural reserve, and to warn  
his countrymen of the certain end of  
the course upon which the nation has  
entered.

In the article in the *North American  
Reviewer*, to which we have referred and  
from which we have quoted, it is not  
the politician nor the office-seeker that  
speaks, but the statesman and the  
patriot. Mr. Harrison had nothing in  
the way of material advantage to gain,  
but much to lose by espousing the un-  
popular side of the question of com-  
mercialism. In writing as he did he  
was moved by sense of duty, not by  
self-interest.

"One who has retired from the ser-  
vice, but not from the love of his coun-  
try," says the ex-President, "must be  
pardonable if he finds himself unable to  
rejoice in the acquisition of lands and  
forests and mines and commerce, at  
the cost of the abandonment of the old  
American idea that a government of  
absolute powers is an intolerable thing,  
and under the Constitution of the  
United States, an impossible thing. The  
view of the Constitution I have  
suggested will not limit the power of  
territorial expansion; but it will lead  
us to limit the use of that power to  
regions that may safely become a part  
of the United States, and to peoples  
whose American citizenship may be  
allowed. It has been said that the  
flash of Dewey's guns in Manila Bay  
revealed to the American people a new  
mission. I like rather to think of them  
as revealing the same old mission that  
we read in the flash of Washington's  
guns at Yorktown."

But the flash of Dewey's guns re-  
vealed to commercialism only the pos-  
sibility of enlarged foreign trade, and  
nothing of enlarged human rights.  
Nor is this commercial spirit peculiar  
to this country; it is the spirit of the  
age. But for the lust for empire and  
for gold the Boer republics, instead of  
lying waste to-day, would be enjoying  
peace and prosperity. It was the same  
unholy lust that forced opium upon  
China, and that by injustice and op-  
pression, practiced in the name of civi-  
lization and religion, goaded to des-  
peration the Chinese, making possible  
the scenes of last summer.

The Chinese must submit to all sorts  
of restrictions in this and other "Chris-  
tian lands," but the doors of that em-  
pire must stand invitingly open to the  
"Christian nations." No matter if  
Chinese junks and boats rotted at the  
docks while China's coastwise and river  
traffic was carried on by steam vessels  
owned and operated by Europeans;  
no matter if Chinese factories were  
idle and Chinese goods and wares be-  
came moldy or tarnished upon the  
shelves while operatives and shop-  
keepers starved; no matter if bank-  
ruptcy overtook China and famine  
claimed her people as lawful victims,  
if only the golden streams were turned  
from the coffers of the Orient into the  
safety deposit vaults of the Occident.  
However much blood might flow Shy-  
lock must have his pound of flesh. And  
this world-wide reign of selfishness is  
a significant sign of the times.—*Sentinel  
of Liberty.*

Are you restless at night, and har-  
assed by a bad cough? Use BAL-  
LARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP, it will  
secure you sound sleep, and effect a  
prompt and radical cure. Price 25  
cents and 50 cents. For sale by G. W.  
Marshall.

### Practical Christianity.

"What must I do to be saved?"  
This is the most important question  
the mind can ponder. In the varied  
history of Christianity it has been an-  
swered, the answer always colored by  
environment, and each age has had a  
distinctive response to the question.  
The present is the practical age,  
when men are giving their greatest  
powers to the elimination of time and  
space that riches may be won, there-  
fore all things, to reach and attract  
the busy masses, must be brief and to  
the point. Waiving ecclesiastical and  
religious catechetical teachings in or-  
der that the man who does not believe  
in churches or ministers may be in-  
terested, the following very practical  
exposition of a Christian life is given.  
Live a pure life. Know that one  
woman and cling to her that your chil-  
dren may have cause to bless you.  
Gilbert, the playwright, once wrote a  
play called "The Palace of Truth," in

which all characters who entered the  
sacred building spoke only their true  
life's record and could not deceive.  
How many who read this would be  
willing to enter a palace of truth ac-  
companied by the members of their  
families?

Hear the other side before you con-  
demn any man. You would claim this  
for yourself—why not grant it to an  
unfortunate neighbor? What endless  
human ills are builded because of fail-  
ure to do this simple thing!

Harbor clean thoughts. Shun the  
foul-mouthed and filthy-minded as you  
would any plague. Crucify human  
tendencies that purity of heart may  
follow, and though your way may be  
thorny and hard to make, a sense of  
self-worthiness will begot hope, and  
hope so born shall have a rich fruition.  
Think before you speak. Especially  
is this hard to do when prejudice and  
its child, hatred, impel the cruel and  
cutting speech. Your own back may  
yet be bare to another and you shall  
then know how great was the mercy  
you showed.

Stand by your principles. Let noth-  
ing short of divine prompting ever  
sway you from a principle you know  
to be right. If there be a meaner  
thing than a wilful liar it is he who is  
a "trimmer" that benefits may follow.  
Be generous to an enemy. This is  
a very practical test of practical Chris-  
tianity, rare, unhappily, as angels'  
visits. We are prone to condemn the  
Mosaic law for its cruelty, yet readily  
practice a cruelty, solely because we  
can, that shames our better humanity.  
A truly good man is ever a truly kind  
man.

Stop your ears to gossip and all tale-  
bearing. The thing in human form  
that will bear tales and backbite lacks  
only the opportunity to practice its  
devilry on you.

Bridle a slanderous tongue. When  
anger in any of its multifarious shapes  
possesses you, try to think before you  
give form to thoughts your better man-  
hood would be ashamed of. Thousands  
of unhappy lives are all about us be-  
cause of the failure to do this.

Be honest in business dealing. This  
seems commonplace, but is really the  
most difficult test of practical Chris-  
tianity the busy men of today can meet.  
Anyone who doubts this needs but to  
scan the dockets of our civil courts  
and talk with the judges.

Put the best construction on the acts  
of others. The twinge of shame that  
so often pains a good man could be  
spared him if he cultivated the habit  
of seeing the best side of other people's  
actions.

Finally, when you have brought your  
manhood to the several tasks above  
and find, to your sorrow, that it is not  
equal to the undertaking, do as those  
who heard the earnest question that  
heads this article did—look to the only  
power that can make the doing of these  
things possible. It is not possible for  
the unenlightened human heart to practice  
practical Christianity. To live the al-  
truistic or Christ life one must own and  
know its author.—*Kansas City Times.*

### Veto the Ground Hog Bill.

Neither the ground hog nor the old-  
est inhabitant were consulted in draft-  
ing the bill based on Senator Tandy's  
resolution to change Ground Hog Day  
from Feb. 2 to Feb. 14. For this and  
diverse other good reasons Gov. Dock-  
ery should veto this bill which has  
been passed by the Missouri Legisla-  
ture.

For many years the Ground Hog has  
done yeoman service, whatever that  
may be, in settling the weather for  
the six weeks following Feb. 2. He is  
an established institution, older than  
the Weather Bureau and more reliable.  
It is manifestly a piece of legislative  
impertinence to compel him, by law,  
to stay in his hole for 12 days longer  
than he has been accustomed to. Be-  
sides, it is doubtful if he will do so,  
even for so august a body as the Mis-  
souri Assembly.

This bill is a trifling with vested in-  
terests. All the farmers, desk and  
otherwise, are interested in Ground  
Hog Day. The interest extends to  
city men and to school children—all  
alike welcome this day. All feel that  
it is a relief from winter's dullness.  
Why put it off for 12 long days of wait-  
ing? Neither science nor sentiment  
demands the change. And the Ground  
Hog has not sanctioned it.

And what would the Weather Bu-  
reau do? Veto the bill!—*Post-Dis-  
patch.*

### Correcting The Census.

Much interest attaches to a petition  
filed in the district supreme court at  
Washington Wednesday for a writ of  
mandamus to compel the director of  
the census to make a recount of the  
population of Parkersburg, W. Va.  
The petition was filed by the city at-  
torney of Parkersburg, who alleges as

ground for the issuance of the writ  
that because of carelessness in enu-  
meration the census figures for 1900  
for the city are from 3,000 to 5,000 short  
of the actual population. The action  
of the court will be eagerly awaited by  
scores of which, like Parkersburg, be-  
lieve they have been placed in a false  
light before the country by the slipshod  
methods of government census takers.  
Should the writ issue, it is safe to say  
that immediately many other similar  
petitions would be filed, and the census  
bureau would find itself confronted  
with the task of counting several mil-  
lions of people again.

There would appear to be good reason  
why the relief prayed for by Parkers-  
burg should be granted. The results  
of the government census taken last  
June are official, and unless a recount  
is made, they will stand as official and  
be referred to as such for the coming  
decade. The injury done to cities by  
the careless work of census enumera-  
tors is not a temporary one, therefore.  
It is one that will continue to be felt  
for harm during the ten years that will  
intervene before another census is  
taken. Take for example Kansas City,  
which according to a careful count  
made by *The Times*, is shown conclu-  
sively to have a population of nearly  
13,000 in excess of the figures returned  
by the government. Unless the gov-  
ernment shall undo the wrong it has  
done this city by reporting as official  
a population 13,000 smaller than the  
city has, Kansas City must continue to  
appear so much smaller than it really  
is in the eyes of the country at large  
for the next ten years. The *Times*  
has offered to place the results of its  
work, which involved the expenditure  
of a large sum of money, at the dis-  
posal of the government in making a  
new census of the city. In justice to  
these communities the government  
should take some action to repair the  
wrong done this and other cities with-  
out waiting for mandamus proceedings  
to compel it to do so to be instituted,  
as has been done in the case of Park-  
ersburg.—*Kansas City Times.*

**TABLET'S BUCKEYE OINTMENT**  
is no panacea, but is recommended for  
piles only. These it will cure. Price  
50 cents in bottles; Tubes, 75 cents.  
For sale by G. W. Marshall.

### Kerens The Whole Show.

The relations between Col. R. C.  
Kerens and the Republican State Com-  
mittee are still somewhat strained. The  
committee started out to boss the pile  
counter and made some very fulsome  
promises to a large army of hungry  
Republicans. To head off the commit-  
tee, Col. Kerens first had a notice sent  
out from Washington to the effect that  
there would be no changes except for  
cause. This greatly distressed the  
committee, as the Colonel had made all  
the appointments in the first place,  
that is, those that amount to anything.  
But it seems since looking over the  
list and turning the matter over in  
his mind for several weeks, the Na-  
tional Committee has decided that  
even those who hold good jobs must  
come to him for reappointment; so a  
second order has been issued to the ef-  
fect that reasons must be submitted  
why those holding offices should not  
be jarred loose. This will no doubt  
knock Chairman Atkins off his roost.

It is little concern to the Democrats  
how the Republicans settle their fight,  
but to one up a tree it looks very much  
like Colonel Kerens is the whole show.  
Undoubtedly he has the ear of Mark  
Hanna, who does business exclusively  
with the millionaires. Colonel Kerens  
belongs to this class. Had he been a  
man of moderate means he would never  
have been elected a member of the  
National Committee, for he really  
knows little of State and National poli-  
tics. But he does know how to raise  
money for campaign expenses, and this  
is what counts with the National ad-  
ministration. From present appear-  
ances, Mr. Atkins is losing much val-  
uable time by keeping the Republican  
State headquarters at the Lindell Hotel  
open. He ought to shut up shop and  
go back to Polk County. He would  
save rent and incured feeling by  
doing so.—*Missouri Democrat.*

### CASTORIA.

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